## JANE VREELAND.

[To accompany bill H. R. No. 667.]

JANUARY 10, 1857.

Mr. Broom, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, made the following

## REPORT.

The Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, to whom were referred the petition and popers in the case of Jane Vreeland, widow of Jacob Vreeland, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report:

That the application in this case is for a pension for the service of her said husband as lieutenant during the revolutionary war in the State of New Jersey. The widow states in her declaration, under oath, that her husband served as lieutenant under Captains Spier and Gerolamon, from 1778 to the end of the war, and was on duty as much as four months in each year, from 1778 to 1782, making in all one year and eight months. She details various skirmishes and battles in which her husband was engaged, which accord so much with the known history of the times, as to give great credibility to her statement. She produces several witnesses who were soldiers in the war of the Revolution, and who served under her husband, all of whom fully corroborate her statement, and who detail many of the particulars of their own service, as well as those of the service of the husband of said Jane Vreeland, (having been neighbors both during and since the war,) and who state the service with so much distinctness as to leave no doubt of the correctness of their testimony. A daughter of said Jane Vreeland states that she has frequently seen the commission and epaulets of her said father, and she describes the seal on his commission.

The records of New Jersey show a payment of interest to Jacob Vreeland, and the Pension Office shows that the captains under whom the widow states her husband served are found on its rolls. The fact that the marriage took place in March, 1778, is also proven in a very satisfactory manner by the testimony of those who saw the ceremony performed, and also by the ages of the children. The only objection to the allowance of this claim by the Pension Office appears to be the general character of the statement of the widow. (See letter

January 21, 1845, filed in the case.)

How the statement of a claim by the widow of one who performed the service her husband did, after a lapse of near sixty years, could be made more in detail or more specific, would be very difficult, if not impossible. Your committee can recognise no validity in such an objection, and therefore report a bill for the relief of the petitioner. and their the Countings of the biotest of their party and the